CHIMNEYS

Buildings that are rehabilitated should have their chimney and chimney tops restored. Removal of chimneys is not permitted. Chimney tops were often decorative as well as watertight. Chimney pots were of pottery and were used on later buildings. The long axes of chimneys were usually parallel to the side walls and perpendicular to the front walls of buildings. Rooftop treatments which conceal the flue must be provided for all "prefab" metal fireplace chimneys.

7. LOGGIAS

In Creole style houses, the loggia is a key architectural element. A loggia is defined as "an open, arcaded area", usually on the first floor at the end of a passageway or portecochere in Creole townhouses and at the center rear of Creole cottages. It is often the area where the stair to the upper floors is located. Loggias were always covered (under the main roof) and were traditionally open, while the areas directly above them on the upper floors of Creole townhouses were often shuttered or glazed. Loggias which have not been enclosed shall remain open.

5. VENTS

- A. Vents on buildings allowed air to flow under the raised wooden first floor to reduce dampness and discourage termites. Early vents were created with simple vertical bars or openings in brick patterns. After 1850, cast iron vents of a more decorative nature were used.
- B. Vents were used to ventilate attic spaces and decorate soffits of roof overhangs. Sheet metal attic vents, some cylindrical with ornate caps on roof ridges and triangular louvered type on roof slopes, are usually only found on late 19th and early 20th century buildings.

8. CORNICES AND PARAPETS

- A. Cornices occur below the gutter line, usually are wood, masonry or sheet metal, crowning the top of the building and decorated with swags, triglyphs, etc.
 - B. Parapets are extensions of the masonry wall above the roof line. Cornices on parapets are bolder and more Greek Revival in style than cornices at roof lines, using dentils and strong projecting elements.

9. FOUNDATION WALLS

A. Early masonry walls often do not express their first floor line and, therefore, do not have a delineated base.

B. Later wooden buildings often express their masonry base or foundation and floor line with a wooden skirt board at the change in materials.

10. PORTE-COCHERES

Port-cocheres or carriageways are an integral feature of Creole townhouse architecture. The carriageway was an open area leading from the street to the loggia or courtyard areas of residences and commercial/residences. It was a valid climatic response, since it was open for ventilation, yet covered for protection from the elements. Existing portecocheres which have not been enclosed shall remain open.

11. PASSAGEWAYS

Passageways are similar to porte-cocheres but served as exterior hallways from the street to loggias or courtyards for pedestrian use. They were always open and provided ventilation and protection from the elements. Existing passageways which have not been enclosed shall remain open.

12. LEADERHEADS AND DOWNSPOUTS

These devices serve to conduct rain water from roofs down to sidewalk level. They were decorative as well as functional. Downspouts shall be tied into storm drains. Properly located cleanouts are encouraged. Complicated or unsightly arrangements of downspouts are unacceptable. Snake mouth spouts for draining gallery roofs are to be retained.

13. OPENING

The size, scale, proportion and placement of openings in historic architecture are direct results of a need to provide good air circulation and to provide for a fine quality of light to interior spaces.